

5-2017

## Flux Focusing Axial Magnetic Gear

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### Citation Details

Rutherford, Robert J., "Flux Focusing Axial Magnetic Gear" (2017). *Undergraduate Research & Mentoring Program*. 11.  
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# Flux Focusing Axial Magnetic Gear

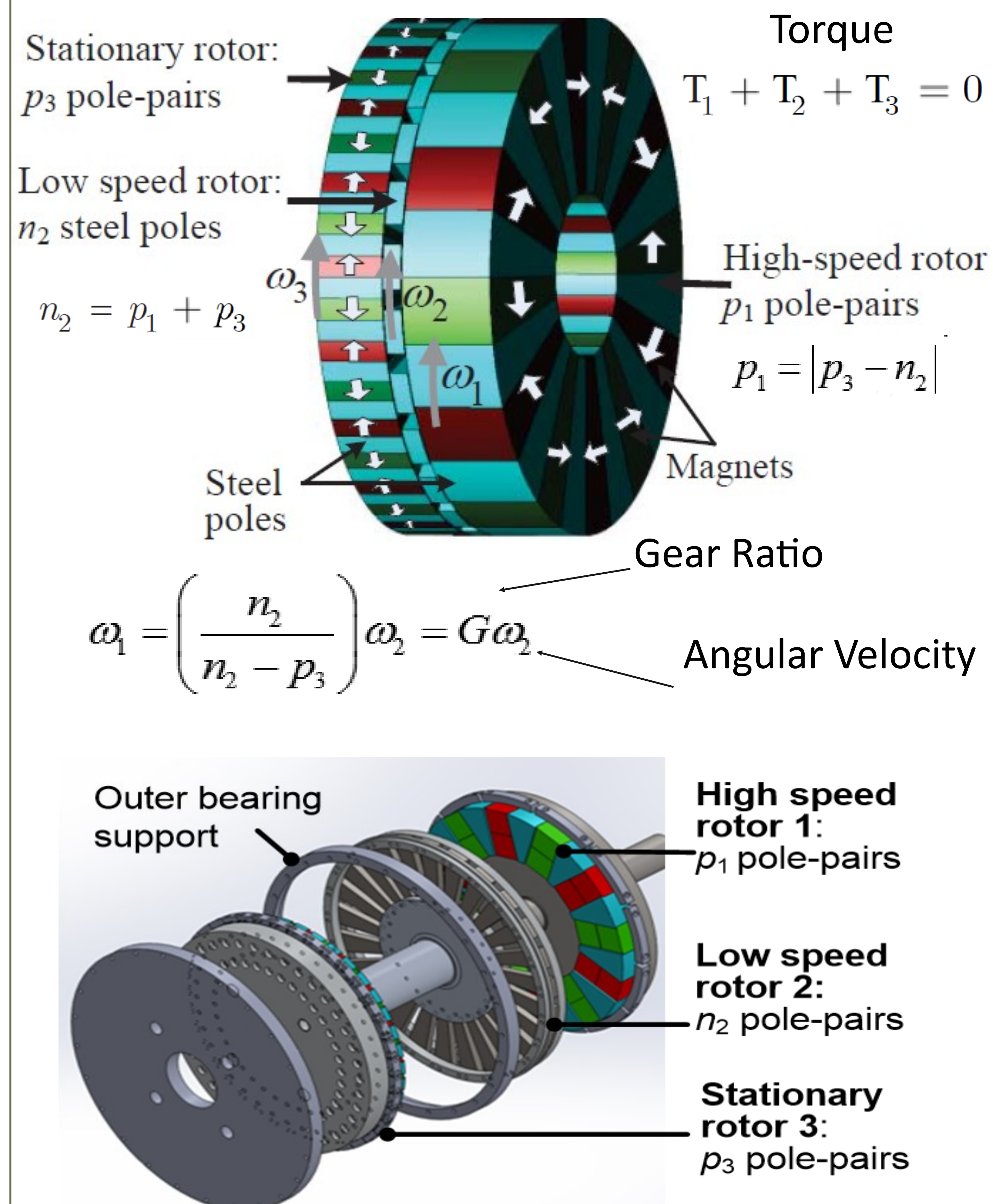
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"The authors acknowledge the support of the Semiconductor Research Corporation (SRC) Education Alliance (award # 2009-UR-2032G) and of the Maseeh College of Engineering and Computer Science (MCECS) through the Undergraduate Research and Mentoring Program (URMP)"

## Introduction

Gear reduction and power transmission is achieved through a mechanical gear. These gears require maintenance, cause vibration, and have no overload protection. Magnetic gears (MGs) are innovative solution to these drawbacks. The flux focusing axial magnetic gear (FFAMG) was assembled for future testing of power transmission applications.

## Concept and Design



## Theory of the Magnetic Gear (MG)

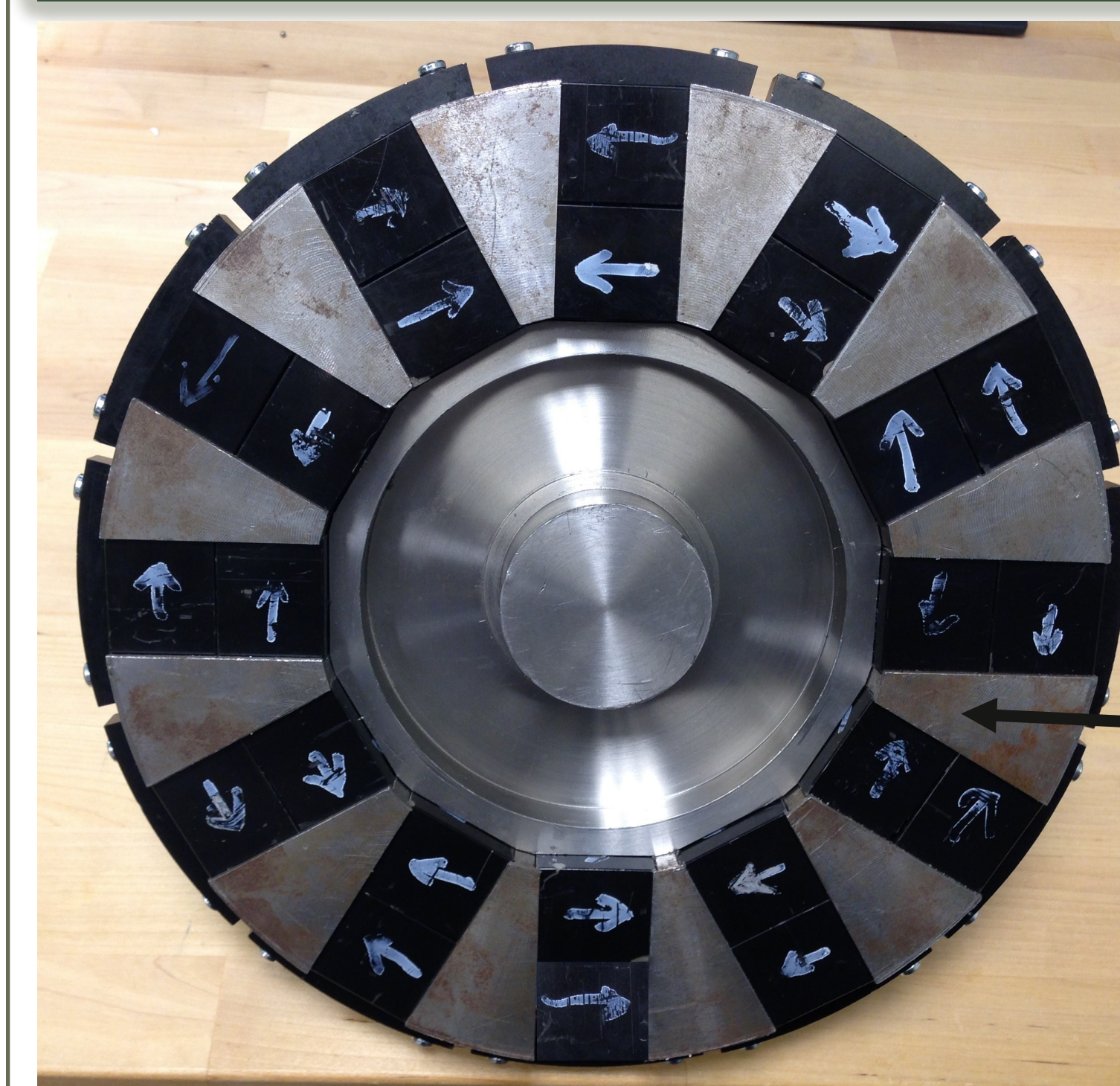
Mechanical gears are used to transmit power by converting low speed, high torque rotary motion into high speed, low torque rotary motion, or vice versa, through a gear ratio. The innovative FFAMG uses a ratio of magnetic poles to accomplish the same power transmission.

## Mechanical Assembly

$n_2 = 25$  steel poles

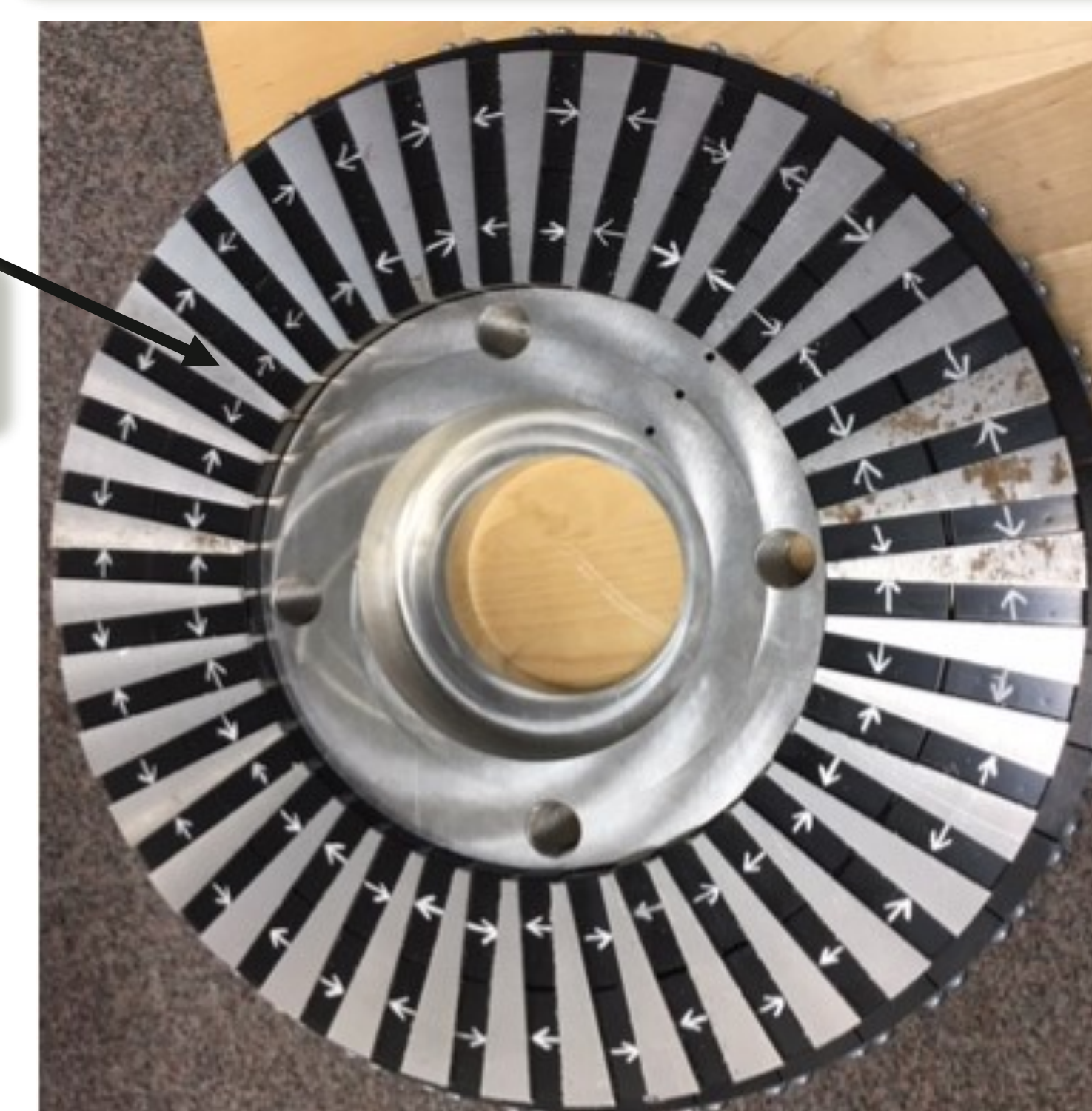
Low Speed Rotor

High Speed Rotor



$p_1 = 6$  pole pairs

Stationary Rotor

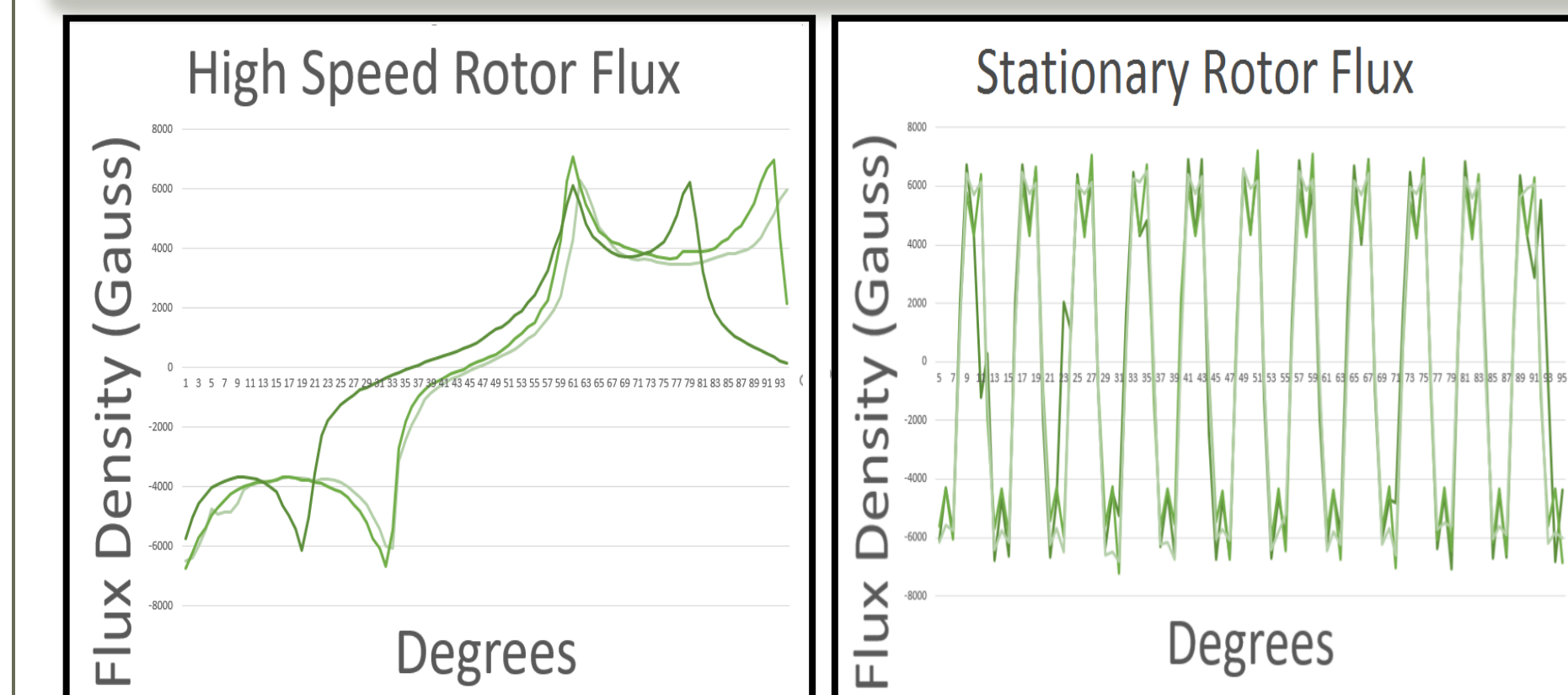


$p_3 = 19$  pole pairs

## Resulting Pole Ratio

$$\omega_1 = \left( \frac{25}{25-19} \right) \omega_2 = 4.16 \omega_2$$

## Measured Data



The magnetic flux density was measured with a gauss meter as a function of degrees around the face of both the stationary and high speed rotor. Peaks at 6000 Gauss

## Conclusion

The FFAMG was assembled successfully, magnetic flux density measurements were gathered and procedures for testing and continuing re-search developed.

## Future Testing Setup

1. Prime Mover
2. Torque Transducer
3. Low Speed Rotor
4. High Speed Rotor
5. Torque Transducer
6. Load
7. Variable Freq Drive

